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The social evils are dealt with in a separate chapter and the last chapter explains the simple creed of the eugenist and lays stress upon the fact that it is within the power of parents to so develop in childhood the taste of their child that in adult life only the healthy, clean-minded, and those of high character will attract, and so without any coercion the man and the woman will naturally elect to mate with the type which most corresponds to their ideal.

We hope the author will find a large responsive public for her useful book. G. M. C.

## PAMPHLETS.

*Population and Birth Control.* By C. Killick Millard, M.D., D.Sc. Leicester: Thorley and Son; 1917; pp. 48; price 1s.

In this pamphlet Dr. Millard, the Medical Officer of Health for Leicester, reproduces a Presidential Address which covers, comprehensively and concisely, nearly the whole large field of birth control in its wider aspects. It is evident that, through his varied and prominent medical and hygienic activities in a populous manufacturing centre, the urgent importance of this question to-day has been acutely brought home to him. He presents all the main facts and arguments in a clear and vigorous manner, and meets the out-worn arguments of the school opposed to birth control—as he points out, this school is now too small to be any longer termed “orthodox”—with a simple, downright common-sense based on a real grip of the problems involved. He knows that the large families which once met with commendation nowadays co-exist with all the factors of heredity and environment which disqualify for parenthood, and he realises that it is better to work for small families among the shiftless and inefficient than to try to bring down to their level those who have reached a higher moral level. He explains how the ancient tendency to deplore a declining birth-rate was really founded on militarist considerations, and he shows how baseless that fear has become under modern conditions, even from a militarist standpoint. In Germany during recent years the birth-rate has been falling more rapidly than anywhere else; and even the man-in-the-street is no longer tempted to regard Russia, with the highest birth-rate in Europe, as a supreme military power. German submarines have brought home to the most ignorant among us the elementary fact that England is to-day so over-populated in the essential sense that it cannot even feed itself. The unreality of the “Yellow Peril” is pointed out in view of the ravages of disease, death, and infanticide in the East, as well as the probable spread in the near future of knowledge and enlightenment. It may here be added that educated Chinese are already studying birth control methods in the United States with a view to introducing them into their own land, where they are hardly likely to meet those episcopal opponents whom, finally, Dr. Millard here faithfully deals with.

On the whole it would scarcely be possible to find elsewhere so clear, condensed, and conclusive a statement on birth control as Dr. Millard has here succeeded in presenting within fifty pages. H. E.

*Commercialized Prostitution in New York City.* New York: Bureau of Social Hygiene, 61, Broadway; November 1st, 1917; pp. 18.

The pamphlet “intends to present an inventory of commercialized vice for the year 1917, and comparisons with the conditions existing in the years previously reviewed.” Graphs are given for the years 1912, 1915, 1916, 1917, showing a satisfactory decrease in the numbers of immoral houses and in the numbers of women frequenting them. The

various species of resorts are classified as Tenement Apartments, Massage Parlors, Parlor Houses, Furnished Room Houses, and Hotels. During the five years parlor houses, which are simply brothels, have virtually ceased to exist, and tenement houses, which are "nearly akin," have diminished in number from 1,172 to 101, and prostitutes attached to them from 2,976 to 180. Some description is given of the different kinds of house accommodation, and the catering to vice in disorderly saloons and in streets is depicted.

J. H. W.

*Smash the Line.* Pp. 5; 1917.

*Do Your Bit to keep Him Fit.* Pp. 12; 1917.

Two tracts issued by the American Social Hygiene Association (105, West 40th Street, New York) concerning prostitution and venereal disease on the occasion of the mobilisation of the United States Army. Objection is taken to "segregation," the "Red Light" district, which is also known as "the Line"; that is to say, a particular district for prostitutes, which is found in practice to advertise vice, and the medical inspection to be "faked" and futile. The open trade is a lesser evil, and soldiers should be provided with entertainment.

J. H. W.

## REPORTS.

**The National Baby Week Council**, under the patronage of H.M. Queen Mary, with the Right Hon. Lloyd George as president and Lord Rhondda as chairman, was formed in March, 1917, and a Baby Week was held in July with the object of helping to secure "to every child born in the United Kingdom a birth-right of mental and bodily health."

It is a lamentable fact that the average citizen never looks inside a Blue Book of any description; hence the appalling figures of our Infant Mortality Statistics (100,000 babies lost per annum, a number which, according to Lord Rhondda, might be halved) came as news to the great majority alike of the educated and the uneducated public.

The Council itself consists of the representatives of 90 national or central societies, and from them an Executive was elected, whose work was aided by sub-committees dealing with finance, propaganda, etc., while about 600 local committees were established throughout the United Kingdom.

Many voluntary societies and local councils were then brought into touch, and support was given by the London County Council, the Board of Education, the Local Government Board, and the County, Borough, Urban and Rural District Councils.

One of the most hopeful results of the work of the National Baby Week Council has been the arousing of public interest and creation of a strong public opinion as to the rights of the citizen with regard to securing better health, and it may well be that the forming of a Ministry of Health will do much to carry on this work which is of such urgent, national and racial importance.

N. A.

*Seventh Report of the Penal Reform League, 1914-1917, with Memorandum of Recommendation to the Russian Minister of Justice.* London: 68a, Park Hill Road; 1917; pp. 22; price 3d.

Touching on educational reform, on the pensioning of mothers, on "solicitation" by street-walkers, on the progress of the probation system for criminals and inebriates, on forcible feeding in prisons, with "the sad death of a victim in Ireland." The "Memorandum" rejoices to hear that the Russian Revolutionary Government has abolished the death penalty and the police, and hopes that these two decisions may never be revoked.

J. H. W.

*A National Minimum for Youth, No. 14, Penal Reform League Series.* London: 68a, Park Hill Road; 1917; pp. 16; price 3d.

Recommendations of a Committee of the League regarding juvenile delinquency, approving the provision of compulsory day education schools for boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 18, the prohibition of street trading, and the extension of the probation system at the cost of the Treasury. Mothers should be pensioned from public funds, earning a living wage by their being mothers. The ideal education should be in the open air, town children being turned out "on a piece of vacant land." This becomes feasible through our tramcars and railway systems, the cars being empty in the morning on the journey from town to country, and in the evening on that from country to town. J. H. W.

*Committee of Social Investigation and Reform, Report, 1916-17.* Westminster: 19, Tothill Street; pp. 16.

The Committee consists mainly of women, and the subscribers and givers of donations are nearly all women, a list of them being appended. There is an "Employment and Hostel Department," also an "Office and Club Room Department" recently opened. Educated girls and women who wish to make a new start in life are taught hand-weaving. Re-education is a difficult problem. Girls fresh from the streets require exceptional treatment. The work is at present only on a small scale, and funds are needed for its extension. J. H. W.

## PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

### ENGLISH.

#### **The Relation of Cancer to Diet and Forests.**

SOME HISTORICAL REFLECTIONS ON CANCER. (Harold P. Cooke, M.A., University, Durham). A learned monograph on the connection of cancer with food, as suggested by some, while others represent that the disease is most prevalent in the most wooded districts of England. Mr. Cooke takes as a crucial example the diet of the Ancient Greeks, among whom cancer "was familiar," and the arboreal character of the country in which they lived, quoting passages from Plato and Aristotle to show that flesh meat was eaten, and giving the authority of Mr. Maurice Thompson for the deforestation of Ancient Greece in the Fourth Century B.C., so that neither alleged cause of cancer seems to apply. At the same time the Ancient Greeks are allowed to have eaten but little meat. Oaks and myrtles are named by Plato, and everyone knows the tall plane-tree in the *Phædrus*. Might not the existence of "concomitant variation" still be argued?—*Science Progress, October, 1917; pp. 324-327.*

J. H. W.

#### **War and Sexual Laxity in Germany.**

MORAL PROBLEMS IN GERMANY, by Marianne Weber. Summary of a speech made at Berlin in February, 1917. The War has introduced "the lowest forms of sexual indulgence" and recourse to prostitution by married men; also sexual misconduct of wives and mothers. Long before the War there was the relation of "Verbültniss," or temporary consent, which "is secured by preventive measures against unwished-for responsibilities." The exodus of girls from home and their factory and other labour are stimulants. In the wealthier classes the same causes are at work. The tendency to assimilate women's life to that of men leads to sexual laxity. The young of both sexes have it instilled into their minds that abstinence is physically injurious. Young girls of the better classes enter on temporary sterile relations.—*The Shield, December, 1917; pp. 440-446.*

J. H. W.

## AMERICAN.

**The Basis of the Subconscious.**

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE UNCONSCIOUS, by Gustave A. Feingold. The writer deals at length and in a critical temper with the various views which have been put forward by philosophers on the nature of the unconscious and its influence upon human thought, character, and action. The theories proposed to account for such phenomena as "unconscious cerebration," post-hypnotic suggestion, double consciousness, automatic writing, lapsed memory, and certain allied phenomena, are very numerous, but in the final analysis are reducible to two, viz., the psychical and the physiological. Freud, Sidis and Janet may be taken as representatives of the former view, which may be thus stated: The subconscious is dissociated consciousness, or awareness that is dissociated from the synthesising personality, and this awareness exists in consciousness in a latent form all the time. The physiological view, represented by Pierce, Jastrow, and Ribot, affirms that not only is it unscientific to speak of latent ideas and latent feelings, but that there is no causal relation among psychic elements at all, and that the explanation of unconscious phenomena must be sought in neural processes. Freud's doctrines, which have obtained so wide a vogue, rest essentially upon his view of the unconscious. Some forms of psychic trauma, often of sexual origin, remain latent in the organism until circumstances arise which cause the "affect" to develop somatic manifestations, such as those of hysteria. According to Freud, "the unconscious is a regular and inevitable phase in the processes constituting our psychical activity. Every psychical act begins as an unconscious one, and it may either remain so or go on developing into consciousness, according as it meets with resistance or not." Sidis and Höffding distinguish between consciousness as such and self-consciousness. According to the latter, "many feelings and impulses stir within us without our clearly apprehending their nature and direction. A man who has this feeling does not know what is astir in him; perhaps others see it, or he himself gradually discovers it, but he has the feeling that his conscious life is determined in a particular way." Sidis insists that the subconscious must be considered not as an unconscious physiological automatism, but as a secondary consciousness, a secondary self. According to the physiological theory, subconscious activity is purely cerebral. As a multitude of glands and cells throughout the body perform complex adaptive acts below the level of consciousness, there is no real difficulty in postulating a similar activity of the cells of the brain. Neural activity is not necessarily followed by psychical activity. It is legitimate to assume that psychical activity or consciousness only arises when the action of the brain cells attains a certain intensity, or where psychical activity is in some sense necessary. The problem is analogous to that of memory. It is probable that every experience leaves some trace upon the mind and is capable of revival if the requisite stimulus is present. This residuum must be either psychological or physiological. Of these alternative views the latter seems the more probable. It is thus stated by Prince: Whenever a number of neurones involved in a co-ordinated sensory-motor act are stimulated into functional activity they become so associated, and the paths between them become so opened and sensitized that a disposition becomes established for the whole group to function together, and to reproduce the original reaction when either one or the other is afterwards stimulated into activity.

The whole subject of the nature, functions and importance of the unconscious is bound up with the general question of the relation of mind and body. The two views commonly held by philosophers on this



great problem, viz., the doctrine of Parallelism and the doctrine of Interaction, seem equally unsatisfactory, and can hardly be final.—*The Monist*, April, 1917; pp. 205-232. J. A. L.

### Civilisation, Disease, and Defect.

RECENT PROGRESS IN NEW YORK'S VENEREAL DISEASE CAMPAIGN, by Louis Chargin, M.D. New York is to be congratulated upon the thoroughness of its crusade against venereal disease. Dr. Chargin sums up the leading features of that campaign as follows: The policy of the Department of Health, New York City, is to treat the control of venereal diseases upon the same principles which have proved effective in diminishing the incidence of all the other controllable communicable diseases. Notification is compulsory, and is being more generally complied with. Diagnostic facilities are provided free at the laboratory and at the advisory offices of the Department of Health. Fraudulent diagnosis and offers of service are checked by limiting public advertisement and by regulating private diagnostic laboratories. Dispensary treatment is in course of reorganisation. Educational measures are vigorously prosecuted. Lectures, leaflets, and exhibits are used to supplement direct personal teaching at the advisory clinics. The Board of Health has power to remove and detain, by force if necessary, patients suffering from venereal disease in communicable form who are unable or unwilling to observe precautions necessary for public safety.

It will be interesting to learn after a time the results of the compulsory notification of venereal diseases in New York. In the British Islands there is a strong body of opinion, professional and lay, against such notification, but it would be well to suspend judgment on this subject. When compulsory notification for infectious diseases was first introduced there were many fears expressed regarding its possible dangers and inconveniences; but none of those fears has proved to possess any real validity. The good results of the system have so completely outweighed any objections that the controversy is now obsolete. Venereal diseases no doubt stand upon quite a special and peculiar footing, and compulsory notification involves difficulties which cannot be ignored. It should not be too readily assumed, however, that these difficulties are insurmountable.—*Social Hygiene*, October, 1917; pp. 477-486. J. A. L.

CIVILISATION AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES, by Eugene R. Kelly, M.D. Dr. Kelly draws attention to the great obscurity which hangs over the origin and early history of most of the infective diseases. It is still disputed whether bubonic plague existed in Ancient Egypt. The downfall of Greek civilisation has been attributed to the introduction of malaria at a relatively late date in the world's history, but the evidence is inconclusive. The question of the introduction of syphilis from America at the close of the 15th century is still hotly debated. Under the terms "pest" and "leprosy" many diseases are lumped together in the old chronicles. Historians are still at variance as to the true nature of the Great Plague of Athens during the Peloponnesian War. The first clear differentiation of scarlet fever only goes back to Sydenham, that of small-pox to Rhazes, that of diphtheria to Bretonneau; but Dr. Kelly "prefers to assume that measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, small-pox, typhus, tuberculosis, malaria, etc., have existed *ab initio*." Amongst the diseases which have come to the European world from without and have created wide devastation must be reckoned Asiatic cholera and bubonic plague. The progress of civilisation has caused the spread beyond their original habitat of certain diseases such as yellow fever and trypanosomiasis. Diseases invading for the first time virgin soil may cause appalling results as in the well-known case

of the introduction of measles amongst the Fiji Islanders. The progress of sanitation and increasing fastidiousness regarding personal and environmental cleanliness have gone far to rid the world—a large portion of it—of relapsing fever, typhus and typhoid. Civilisation has had a two-fold relation to infectious diseases. It has been both a conveyer and a controller of infections. The increase of human intercommunication has often had as one of its first effects the increased spread of disease—e.g., the spread of leprosy after the Crusades. On the other hand, modern hygiene and sanitation have exercised a notable controlling influence, and these results are assignable mainly to the advance of bacteriology. Man now knows his adversaries, and is becoming increasingly successful in devising measures for their overthrow. The ravages of epidemic disease in the past are truly appalling. It has been reckoned that the deaths from plague in Europe, after its irruption in the year 1348, numbered 25 millions. Small-pox averaged half a million victims yearly in Europe during the 18th century. Typhus and typhoid caused deaths to be reckoned in millions. Cholera caused 800,000 deaths in Russia alone in the last great pandemic of 1892.

As regards the victory over infectious diseases in the modern epoch, Dr. Kelly writes: "Reflect for a moment upon the practical extinction of yellow fever and typhus fever in civilised countries; upon the almost complete mastery of that old-time king of disease, small-pox; upon the ease with which our own Federal health authorities held off the last menace of Asiatic cholera; upon the ever-increasing success of our campaign against typhoid; upon the solid gains achieved against that most insidious and strongly entrenched of all our foes, tuberculosis; upon the almost miraculous record against diphtheria . . . and I think we must all agree that no prediction as to victories against infectious diseases can be dismissed as impossible or even as improbable within the coming century."—*Journal of Sociologic Medicine*, October, 1917; pp. 347-353.  
J. A. L.

CIVILISATION AND INSANITY, by Chas. W. Burr, M.D. Dr. Burr points out, what is often forgotten, that ability to progress in civilisation does not necessarily mean increase in the mental powers of individuals from generation to generation, but only ability to retain what has been attained and, not using any more mental power, add something to the store received. His own opinion is that "while races vary greatly in ability, no race has increased in any capacity within historic times, and probably not since the earliest time that man was distinctly man." Curiosity to know is the test of the scientific side of civilisation. The savage has no curiosity. As regards insanity, one important disease, viz., general paralysis of the insane, seems confined to civilised races. Its efficient cause is syphilis, and the explanation may be that this disease, introduced into virgin soil without inherited immunity, causes death so rapidly that the late effects of the malady have not time to develop. Paresis was unknown among the American negroes of slavery times and for a generation after, but is now growing frequent among them. Brain diseases, due to arterial degeneration and senile dementia, are rare among savage races because such cases are not artificially preserved and tend to die out quickly. Idiots and imbeciles, for a like reason, are rare in savage life. Epilepsy and epileptic mania are found amongst the lower races. Mania is as frequent in savage man to-day as in the civilised. Adolescent insanity, according to Dr. Burr, is a disease of civilisation, and is the result of protecting the weak. "In primitive times the weakling had no more chance of survival than he has in savage tribes to-day. Civilised races (and especially the Americans) are trying to frustrate Nature, and are making every effort to prevent the weak from paying the natural penalty for weakness. Their very weakness has become their strength. Such a policy will not strengthen

the race. It has increased and will still more increase the rate of occurrence of adolescent insanity."

Dr. Burr's paper deals with one of the most urgent of eugenic problems. That insanity is generally increasing amongst civilised races hardly admits of doubt, though some observers are still of opinion that the increase is statistical and not real. Assuming the fact of such increase, there can be little doubt that one of the factors, if not the chief factor, is the preservation from humanitarian motives of the insane, and the liberty accorded to them to reproduce their kind. Civilised races will sooner or later be obliged to face this problem.—*Journal of Sociologic Medicine*, October, 1917; pp. 334-346. J. A. L.

#### FOREIGN.

### Sex Determination in Bees.

ON THE FACTORS GOVERNING THE SEX OF THE EGGS OF THE HONEY BEE, by Otto Morganthaler. The researches of Dierzon in the middle of the 19th century have shown that unfertilised eggs give rise to males, and fertilised eggs to queens and workers. It has been widely supposed that in laying the egg the queen can voluntarily open or shut the seminal vesicle containing the sperm, thus allowing or preventing the fertilisation of the egg. Alternatively, it has been suggested that in laying an egg in a worker cell the pressure of the walls upon her abdomen causes fertilisation mechanically. More recently Diekel has claimed that the queen lays only fertilised eggs, and that the workers determine the sex of the egg by treating it with glandular secretions.

According to Bourgeois, the queen only lays fertilised eggs, which would normally develop into females. The workers, if they require males, act upon the egg in some unknown way, so as to suppress the male element, thus defertilising it.

Göldi, during a long stay in the tropics, comes to very similar conclusions from the study of social insects, especially ants. He argues that all the eggs laid by the queen are provided with seminal matter, but that the workers prevent fertilisation of eggs destined to be drones, either by closing the micropyle, by which the filament would enter, or by killing the seminal thread by means of a special secretion.—*Bulletin de la Société romande d'Apiculture*; xiv., No. 2; pp. 35-39; Lausanne; 1917. *International Review of Agriculture*, September, 1917. R. A. F.

### Hybridisation Experiments.

HYBRIDISATION TESTS BETWEEN SPELT AND WHEAT IN HOLLAND, by H. Mayer Gmelin. Spelt is a variety of wheat differing much from common wheat. It was desired in this experiment to investigate the genetic difference between these varieties with a view to obtaining a productive wheat with the hardness of spelt.

The wheat has hairy glumes which appear to be simply dominant to the smooth glumes of the spelt. On the other hand, the spelt contains three distinct factors capable of giving the caryopses a red colour, all dominant to the corresponding factors for white caryopses in common wheat. The red colour of the glumes of spelt is likely also to be due to a simple dominant.

With regard to the density of the spikelets, it is surprising to notice that forms were obtained with ears *more compact than the Essex wheat*, a result apparently contradictory to the conclusions of Nilsson Ehle on the inheritance of the quality of compactness.

This observation was emphasised by a further experiment in which compact ears were obtained by crossing spelt with a Dutch wheat with lax ears. It remains to be ascertained whether spelt possesses a new

latent factor for compactness or hitherto unknown inhibitors of Nilsson-Ehle's factor.—*Cultura Yen* 29; No. 345; pp. 140-158; 2 plates; Wageningen; May, 1917. *International Review of Agriculture*, September, 1917. R. A. F.

THE COLOUR OF THE SEED IN THE DESCENDANTS OF A NATURAL HYBRID OF TWO VARIETIES OF *Phaseolus Vulgaris*, by John Lundberg and A. Akerman. The plant was found to be heterozygous in two factors influencing the seed colour. The four pure types are:—

Dark brown,	Yellow brown,
Chocolate,	Yellowish white,

of which the yellowish white is recessive in both factors.—*Sveriges Utsädesförenings Tidskrift*, xxvii.; pt. 3; pp. 115-121; Malmö, 1917. *International Review of Agriculture*, November, 1917. R. A. F.

THE EFFECTS OF AGE ON THE HYBRIDISATION OF *Pisum Sativum*, by E. Zederbaum. The first flower of the female parent, bearing green, wrinkled seeds, was crossed with the last flower of the male parent, with yellow, smooth seeds. According to the tabulated results, the characters of the younger parent were predominant in F<sub>2</sub>, and slightly less so in F<sub>3</sub>, whereas the result of mating the first flower of both parents shows the dominance of the smooth and yellow seeds with roughly Mendelian ratios. It is concluded that the characters of young individuals, although usually recessive, tend, when crossed with an older one, to assert themselves until in such extreme cases as that cited they become completely dominant. It should be noted, however, that complete dominance, in the ordinary sense, would not imply the entire absence of the recessive type in F<sub>2</sub>, such as is recorded in these experiments.—*Zeitschrift für Pflanzenzucht*, v., pt. 2; pp. 257-259; Berlin, 1917. *International Review of Agriculture*, November, 1917.

### Bulls and Butter.

SELECTING DAIRY BULLS BY PERFORMANCE, by W. E. Carroll. An examination into the records of the daughters and grand-daughters of 32 Holstein Frisian bulls in respect of the production of butter fat in a seven-day test. The butter fat production of each cow is reduced to a percentage of the Association's requirements for her age, and the average percentage is scored to the bull. The data are evidently selected, since the inferior cows are not registered, and this would give the advantage to the bulls with the more variable offspring; also it is shown, incidentally, that the requirements of the Association give a considerable advantage to cows under five years. The data would therefore have been of more value if the records had been reduced to percentages of the actual average yields, at different ages instead of using the Association's requirements. However, as they stand the records give an indication of the genetic qualities of the different bulls immensely superior to such information as is within reach of the English dairy farmer.—*Experiment Station Bulletin* 153; pp. 1-20; Logan, Utah; April, 1917. *International Review of Agriculture*, November, 1917.

R. A. F.

It is proposed to publish in the July issue of the REVIEW a series of abstracts from German periodical literature which has been obtained for the Society by the courtesy of the Enemy's Publications Department of the Board of Trade.

## NOTES AND NOTICES.

**The Child Welfare Council and the Illegitimate Child.**—With a view to reducing the heavy infant mortality among illegitimate children, which is usually twice and often three times as great as that among legitimate offspring, the Child Welfare Council, comprising representatives from over sixty institutions concerned with Child Welfare, has called a conference to consider and take action upon the recommendations of a Special Committee appointed by the Council to report on the whole question affecting unmarried mothers and their children.

The recommendations urge the desirability of a scheme which will enable mothers to keep their babies with them for not less than two years, and which will embrace maternity and waiting homes, allowances for mothers remaining at home, residential accommodation with day nurseries for mothers going out to work, the finding of foster-mothers or adopting parents, and the founding of special homes for mothers suffering from diseases and defects which necessitate separation from their children.

Legislative changes essential to the welfare of the unmarried mothers and their children have also been suggested by the legal sub-committee, and include important amendments in the law of affiliation, provision for hearing cases in camera before the birth of a child, alterations in the amount and continuance of payments, the institution of legal adoption, and the legitimatising of the children on the subsequent marriage of the parents.

**Vital Statistics.**—The Vital Statistics for 1916, which are now available, show that, taking the averages for the normal years 1905-14, the marriage-rate in 1916 had a fall of only .5 per 1,000, while the birth-rate fell 4.6 per 1,000. Apart from the fact that this represents a far smaller decrease than that obtaining in any other belligerent country, compensation may be found in the infant mortality rate, which was the lowest on record, being 22 per 1,000 less than that for 1905-14. The civilian death-rate also fell .1 per 1,000 as compared with that of the previous decade. Illegitimate births numbered only 1,444 above the average.

The figures for the first three quarters of 1917 give a birth-rate—

England	...	...	...	17.7	per 1,000
Ireland	...	...	...	23.3	„
Scotland	...	...	...	20.1	„

and a death-rate—

England	...	...	...	14.4	per 1,000
Ireland	...	...	...	12.5	„
Scotland	...	...	...	14.3	„

so that our population still shows an increase, while statistics from the Central Empires reveal a serious decrease.

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## QUARTERLY CHRONICLE.

January 8th.—Executive Council Meeting at Kingsway House at 3 p.m.

February 12th.—General Council Meeting at Kingsway House at 3 p.m.

March 12th.—Executive Council Meeting cancelled on account of change of offices to 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

LECTURES.

**London—**

January 20th.—Mr. C. S. Stock, B.A. (Cantab), on "Heredity and Social Problems," at Toynbee Hall (Mile End Literary and Social Union).

**Midhurst—**

January 15th.—Mr. C. S. Stock, B.A. (Cantab), on "Heredity and Eugenics," at the Workers' Educational Association.

**Hereford—**

January 4th.—Mr. C. S. Stock, B.A. (Cantab), on "Practical Eugenics during and after the War," at the Workers' Educational Association.

**Stroud—**

March 6th.—Mrs. Merritt Hawkes, on "Variation and Adaptation," at the Workers' Educational Association.

**Taunton—**

March 18th.—Miss Norah March, B.Sc., on "The Early Education of Children," at the School for Mothers.

A Course of Lectures on "Biology and Social Problems" is now being given at Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street:—

Lecture I.—February 20th, 5.30 p.m.: "Germ Cells: Their Origin, Ripening and Fertilisation." Lecturer: Professor MacBride, F.R.S.

Lecture II.—February 27th, 5.30 p.m.: "The Inheritance of Disease and Defect: A Brief Review of Mendel's Discoveries." Lecturer: Professor MacBride, F.R.S.

Lecture III.—March 6th, 5.30 p.m.: "The Importance of Environment, both before and after Birth." Lecturer: Professor MacBride, F.R.S.

Lecture IV.—March 13th, 5.30 p.m.: "Practical Eugenics." Lecturer: Major Leonard Darwin.

Lecture V.—March 20th, 5.30 p.m.: "Venereal Diseases." Lecturers: Dr. Kenneth A. Lees and Miss Douie, M.B.

Lecture VI.—April 10th, 6 p.m.: "The Teacher and Social Problems." Lecturer: Miss Norah March, B.Sc.

Lecture VII.—April 17th, 6 p.m.: "How the Teacher can Help the Campaign against Venereal Diseases." Lecturer: Mrs. Gotto, O.B.E.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

*Alcohol: Its Action on the Human Organism.* (Publishers: H.M. Stationery Office, 1918. Price 2s. 6d. Pp. 133.)

*Birth-rate and Empire*, by JAMES MARCHANT. (Publishers: Williams and Norgate, 1917. Price 7s. 6d. Pp. 226.)

*Bureau of American Ethnology: Bulletin 63.* Analytical and Critical Bibliography of the Tribes of Tierra del Fuego and Adjacent Territory. By JOHN M. COOPER. (Publishers: Smithsonian Institute, Washington, 1918. Pp. 233.)

*Carnegie United Kingdom Trust: Fourth Annual Report.* (February, 1918. Pp. 74.)

*Civilisation and Womanhood*, by HARRIET BRADBURY. (Publisher: R. Badger, Boston, 1918. Price \$1.00. Pp. 229.)

*Criminology*, by MAURICE PARMELEE. (Publishers: Macmillan Company, New York. Price \$2.00. Pp. 522.)

*Dreams: What they are and what they Mean*, by J. W. WICKWAR. (Publishers: A. and F. Denny, 1917. Price 1s. 3d. Pp. 103.)

"*Gold in the Wood*" and "*The Race*." Two new Plays of Life, by MARIE CARMICHAEL STOPES. (Publisher: Fifield, 1918. Price 2s. Pp. 101.)

*How to Enlighten our Children: A Book for Parents*, by MARY SCHARLIEB, M.D., M.S. (Publishers: Williams and Norgate, 1917. Price 3s. 6d. Pp. 202.)

- Hygiene and Public Health*, by LOUIS C. PARKER, M.D., and HENRY R. KENWOOD, M.B. (Sixth Edition. Publishers: Lewis and Co., 1917. Price 14s. Pp. 787.)
- Moral Sanitation*, by E. R. GROVER, Professor of Sociology, New Hampshire State College. (Publishers: Association Press, New York, 1916. Price 50 cents. Pp. 128.)
- Problems of Subnormality*, by J. E. WALLACE WALLIN. With Introduction by John W. Withers, Ph.D. (Publishers: World Book Company, New York, 1917. Price \$3.00. Pp. 485.)
- Socio-Anthropometry*, by B. L. STEVENSON, PH.D. (Publisher: R. Badger, Boston, 1918. Price \$1.00. Pp. 153.)
- Studies in Inheritance in the Hybrid Philosamia (Attacus) Ricini (Boisd) ♂ and Philosamia Cynthia (Drury) ♀*, by MRS. O. A. MERRITT HAWKES. (From *Journal of Genetics*, February, 1918. Publishers: Cambridge University Press. Pp. 18.)
- The Dawn of Mind: An Introduction to Child Psychology*, by MARGARET DRUMMOND. (Publisher: Edward Arnold, 1918. Price 3s. 6d. Pp. 179.)
- The Science of Power*, by BENJAMIN KIDD. (Publishers: Methuen and Co., 1918. Price 6s. Pp. 306.)
- The Study of the Behaviour of an Individual Child: Syllabus and Bibliography*, by JOHN T. MCMUNIS. (Publishers: Warwick and York, Baltimore. Pp. 54.)

## REPORTS RECEIVED.

- Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria*. (Vol. xxx. New Series. Part 1. Melbourne, 1917. Pp. 97.)
- Report on Public Baths and Washhouses in the United Kingdom*. (General Report, Statistics, Legislation. Publishers: Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, 1918. Pp. 265.)
- Report on the Physical Welfare of Mothers and Children: Scotland*. (Vol. iii. Publishers: Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, 1917. Pp. 632.)
- Seventh Report of Penal Reform League, with Memorandum of Recommendations to the Russian Minister of Justice*. (Publishers: Penal Reform League, 1917. Price 3½d., post free. Pp. 31.)

## PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

- A National Minimum for Youth*. Recommendations of a Committee appointed to consider a policy with regard to the problems connected with Juvenile Delinquency. (Publishers: Penal Reform League, 1917. Price 3½d., post free. Pp. 20.)
- An International Parliament: Will Great Britain Lead the Way?* A New Zealander's Play. (By W. E. HYDE. Price 1d. Pp. 8.)
- Commercialised Prostitution in New York City*. November 1st, 1917. A comparison between 1912-1915, 1916 and 1917. (Publishers: Bureau of Social Hygiene, 61, Broadway, New York. Pp. 18.)
- Do Your Bit to Keep Him Fit*. (Publishers: Council of National Defence, U.S.A. Pp. 13.)
- Smash the Line*. (Publishers: War Department, Washington. Pp. 5.)
- Victory in the Air: Forceful Facts*, by CAPT. E. KINGSCOTE. (Publisher: H. G. Glaiser, 1918. Price 1s. net. Pp. 24.)
- Vocational Education and Employment of the Handicapped, with Special Reference to Crippled Soldiers*. (Reprinted from Monthly Review of United States Department of Labour. Pp. 31.)